

REMARKS

Claims 1-12, 21-32, and 41-51 are currently pending in the application.

The Examiner rejected claims 1-4, 21-24, 44-45, 48, and 50 under 35 USC § 102(e) for being anticipated by Hekematpour (USPN 6,052,676). The Examiner rejected claims 5-9, 12, 25-30, 32, 41-43, and 46-47 under 35 USC § 103(a) for being unpatentable over Hekematpour in view of Tse (USPN 6,169,533). The Examiner rejected claim 10 under 35 USC § 103(a) for being unpatentable over Hekematpour in view of Tse and DeStefano (USPN 6,075,531). The Examiner rejected claims 11 and 31 under 35 USC § 103(a) for being unpatentable over Hekematpour in view of Tse and Priem (USPN 4,907,174). The Examiner rejected claims 49 and 51 under 35 USC § 103(a) for being unpatentable over Hekematpour in view of Tse and Kaply et al. (USPN 5,841,420)(hereinafter "Kaply"). Applicant respectfully traverses these rejections and requests reconsideration of the application for at least the following reasons.

102 Rejection

In order for a reference to anticipate an invention, each and every element of the claimed invention must be found in a single reference. "Moreover, it is incumbent upon the examiner to identify wherein each and every facet of the claimed invention is disclosed in the applied reference." Ex parte Levy, 17 USPQ2d 1461, 1462 (Bd Pat App & Inter 1990). "The identical invention must be shown in as complete detail as is contained in the ... claim." MPEP § 2131. Applicant respectfully submits Hekematpour does not teach or disclose each and every element in claims 1-4, 21-24, 44-45, 48, and 50.

Hekematpour discloses a method and system for presenting interactive hypermedia objects on a computer system. Hypermedia applications, such as computer software training modules, provide on-line interactive multimedia

training programs for users such as system operators and technicians. The hypermedia interface in Hekematpour is based on hypermedia modules that are partitioned into logical pages. "A logical page consists of a set of windows containing images (e.g. still, video, animation, graphics) and all associated description (text and audio). In other words, a logical page is the redefined collection of all related information (e.g. text, graphics, images, audio, instruction, animation, video clips) which can be made available to the user" (see col. 4, lines 24-33). A logical page has one primary window and none, one, or more secondary windows. A logical page may contain many different hypermedia objects, but it can only be opened by a call to its primary window. All other windows in a logical page are either dependent and automatically linked to the primary window (or other secondary windows), or are pop-up windows which are activated via hypermedia links (see col. 4, lines 48-59).

In rejecting independent claim 1, the Examiner states on pages 2 and 3 of the office action:

Hekematpour teaches windows for accessing a program manager (figs. 2i-2p). This program manager is also a corresponding window manager. ... Hekematpour teaches use [sic] of buttons and icons for activating window driven functions (fig. 3a); the use of such buttons demonstrates a type of window manager for running programs. ... Hekematpour teaches windows software (2i-2p). Such software inherently teaches a processor that acts as a window decoder for extracting a special window information from said video signal and responsively generating a display control signal; any type of circuitry that translates input entered into computer readable signals then back to human readable output is a type of window decoder.

Applicant respectfully submits a program manager is not necessarily a window manager. This statement by the Examiner is not supported by any evidence or documentation. Applicant requests the Examiner provide such documentation if the Examiner maintains this allegation in future actions.

Applicant also respectfully disagrees with the Examiner's assertion that "any type of circuitry that translates input entered into computer readable signals then back to human readable output is a type of window decoder." This statement by the Examiner is not supported by any evidence or documentation. Applicant requests the Examiner provide such documentation if the Examiner maintains this allegation in future actions.

Furthermore, the Examiner is not considering all of the claim language in Applicant's claims. Independent claim 1 specifically recites a "window manager to embed special window information in a video signal". Applicant's specification describes "special window information" as including information that enables the display circuitry to identify windows to be specially processed and to locate the boundaries of the portion of the content area to be specially processed" (page 4, lines 13-17). "Special windows" are described in Applicant's specification as windows that "include content areas or portions of content areas that are to be specially processed, such as being displayed with higher than normal luminance" (page 4, lines 7-9). Nothing in Hekematpour teaches creating "special windows", where the content area in a window is processed and displayed differently from the other information on the display. Hekematpour also does not teach using a window manager to embed the special window information into a video signal and using a window decoder to extract the special window information from the video signal.

The Examiner further states on page 3 of the office action:

The video animation window (fig. 2n, "video animation") is a method for generating an image on a display, wherein the said image includes one or more special windows. ... Hekematpour teaches displaying a control signal enabling special processing of portions of the said video signal associated with said one or more special windows (fig. 2n, "external application controls").

Applicant respectfully submits the video animation window shown in figure 2n of Hekematpour does not teach or suggest a method for generating one or more special

windows. As discussed earlier, a “special window” is described in Applicant’s specification as a window having “content areas or portions of content areas that are to be specially processed, such as being displayed with a higher luminance than normal luminance” (page 4, lines 7-9). Unlike Applicant’s special windows, Figure 2n in Hekematpour simply illustrates a logical page that consists of a first window displaying text, a second window displaying video animation, and a third window displaying graphics. The corresponding description of figure 2n, which is limited to two sentences, states “[a] logical page (e.g., FIGS. 2a-2p & 3a-3b) consists of a set of windows containing images (e.g. still, video, animation, graphics) and all associated description (text and audio). In other words, a logical page is the predefined collection of all related information (e.g. text, graphics, images, audio instruction, animation, video clips) which can be made available to the user” (Col. 4, lines 26-34). Nothing in Hekematpour teaches creating “special windows”, where the content area in a window is processed and displayed differently from the other information on the display.

Furthermore, the Examiner is not considering all of the claim language in Applicant’s claims. Independent claim 1 specifically recites a “window decoder to extract said special window information from said video signal and responsively generate a display control signal, wherein said display control signal enables special processing of portions of said video signal associated with said one or more special windows to produce said one or more special windows on said display.” Hekematpour does not teach generating a display control signal to enable special processing of portions of a video signal associated with a special window in response to the special window information extracted from the video signal.

In rejecting independent claim 21, the Examiner states on pages 3 and 4 of the office action:

Hekematpour teaches a window on a screen that embeds a special window (fig. 2n, “video animation”). Hekematpour teaches the

presence of icons on the said window. This demonstrates a method for extracting said special window information from said video signal using a window decoder (fig. 2i). Any video data undergoes a decoding process. Hekematpour teaches generating display control signals in response to said window information to enable different processing of portions of said video signal associated with said one or more special windows to produce said one or more special windows on said display (fig. 2i-2p). The scroll bars and various controls available for producing windows and performing other control functions [sic]. Any sub-window is a type of special window.

Applicant disagrees with several of the Examiner's statements. First, Applicant submits that not all video data undergoes a decoding process. This statement by the Examiner is not supported by any evidence or documentation. Applicant requests the Examiner provide such documentation if the Examiner maintains this allegation in future actions.

Second, Applicant disagrees with the Examiner's assertion that any sub-window is a type of special window. As discussed earlier, a "special window" is defined in Applicant's specification as a window having "content areas or portions of content areas that are to be specially processed, such as being displayed with a higher luminance than normal luminance" (page 4, lines 7-9). The Examiner's statement that "any sub-window is a type of special window" is not supported by any evidence or documentation. Applicant requests the Examiner provide such documentation if the Examiner maintains this allegation in future actions.

Applicant respectfully submits Hekematpour does not teach processing a content area (or portion of a content area) within a window differently from other content areas displayed on a computer screen. The Examiner alleges Figures 2i through 2p in Hekematpour teach generating a display control signal in response to the special window information extracted from the video signal to enable different processing of portions of the video signal associated with one or more special windows in order to produce one or more special windows on the display. Figures 2i through 2p, however, simply illustrate alternate configurations of different sets of

windows in a logical page. As discussed earlier, a logical page consists of a set of windows containing images (e.g. still, video, animation, graphics) and all associated description (text and audio). A logical page is the predefined collection of all related information (e.g. text, graphics, images, audio, instruction, animation, video clips) which can be made available to the user (see col. 4, lines 24-33). Applicant respectfully submits Figures 2i through 2p, and their corresponding descriptions, do not teach the creation of "special windows", where the content area is processed and displayed differently from the other information on the display.

And lastly, Applicant submits nothing in Hekematpour demonstrates a method for extracting said special window information from said video signal using a window decoder. Applicant's specification describes "special window information" as including information that enables the display circuitry to identify windows to be specially processed and to locate the boundaries of the portion of the content area to be specially processed. Hekematpour does not teach processing and displaying the content area of a particular window differently (e.g. displaying at a higher luminance) than the other information displayed in windows on the screen. Furthermore, nothing in Hekematpour teaches a window decoder to extract the special window information from a video signal and responsively generate a display control signal to enable special processing of portions of a video signal associated with a special window.

"Claims in dependent form shall be construed to incorporate by reference all the limitations of the claim incorporated by reference into the dependent claim." 37 CFR 1.75. Therefore, claims 2- 4 and 44 include all the limitations of claims 1, while claims 22-24, and 45 include all of the limitations of claim 21. For at least the reasons discussed above, Hekematpour does not anticipate independent claims 1 and 21. Consequently, Hekematpour does not anticipate dependent claims 2-4, 22-24, 44, and 45 either.

In rejecting independent claims 48 and 50, the Examiner states on page 5 of the office action:

Hekematpour teaches receiving a video signal that represents said image to be generated on said display, wherein the video signal includes at least one embedded key signal (fig. 2i-2p). Hekematpour teaches extracting at least one key signal from said video signal (col. 5, lines 25-35). Hekematpour teaches selectively generating a display control signal in response to said at least one key signal, wherein said display control signal indicates a target area within said one or more special windows to be specially processed (col. 5, lines 25-35).

Applicant respectfully submits Hekematpour does not teach embedding at least one key signal in a video signal. As described in Applicant's specification, a key signal enables the display circuitry to identify windows to be specially processed and to locate the boundaries of the portion of the content area to be specially processed. As discussed earlier, figures 2i through 2p simply illustrate alternate configurations of different sets of windows in a logical page. Figures 2i through 2p, and their corresponding descriptions, do not teach or discuss embedding any type of key signal into a video signal.

Furthermore, Hekematpour does not teach selectively generating a display control signal in response to at least one key signal and generating an output signal based on the video signal and the presence or absence of the display control signal, as recited in claims 48 and 50. The Examiner argues lines 25 through 35 in column 5 of Hekematpour teach these elements. Lines 25 through 35 however, discuss the type of objects that may be included in a logical page, and how the objects function within the hypermedia environment. Some of the object types are displayed automatically when a window is opened, while other object types need to be activated before being displayed. For example, a logical page may include secondary objects (SO) that have a placeholder in the window but are not automatically displayed, while pop-up objects (UO) are automatically displayed when their parent window is displayed. Applicant respectfully submits this description does not teach

selectively generating a display control signal in response to at least one key signal and generating an output signal based on the video signal and the presence or absence of the display control signal.

In summary, Hekematpour discloses a computer program for presenting interactive hypermedia objects on a computer system. Hypermedia applications, such as computer software training modules, provide on-line interactive multimedia training programs for users such as system operators and technicians. The interface is based on hypermedia modules that are partitioned into logical pages, which include one or more windows. Examples of different layouts for a logical page are illustrated in Figures 2a through 2p. Although the windows contain different types of content (e.g. text, graphics, video) in Hekematpour, nothing in Hekematpour teaches processing and displaying the content in one window differently (e.g. at a higher than normal luminance) from the content in other windows.

Section 2131 of the MPEP states the "identical invention must be shown in as complete detail as is contained in the ...claim." Hekematpour does not teach an identical invention in as complete detail as claimed in Applicant's claims 1-4, 21-24, 44-45, 48, and 50. Therefore, for at least the reasons discussed above, Applicant respectfully submits Hekematpour does not teach each and every element of the claimed invention in claims 1-4, 21-24, 44-45, 48, and 50.

103(a) Rejections

The Manual of Patent Examining Procedure states the following in Section 2142:

To establish a prima facie case of obviousness, three basic criteria must be met. First, there must be some suggestion or motivation, either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art, to modify the reference or to combine

reference teachings. Second, there must be a reasonable expectation of success. Finally, the prior art reference (or references when combined) must teach or suggest all the claim limitations.

Applicant submits that the combination of Hekematpour and Tse, Hekematpour, Tse, and DeStefano, Hekematpour, Tse, and Priem, and Hekematpour, Tse, and Kaply, do not render Applicant's claimed invention obvious, since the combinations of references do not meet any of the three basic criteria listed above.

Hekematpour and Tse

The Examiner rejected claims 5-9, 12, 25-30, 32, 41-43, and 46-47 in view of Hekematpour and Tse. Applicant respectfully notes that the combination of Hekematpour and Tse does not render Applicant's claims 5-9, 12, 25-30, 32, 41-43, and 46-47 obvious.

Claims 5-9 and 12 depend from independent claim 1, while claims 25-30, 32, and 41 depend from independent claim 21. Dependent claims refer back to and further limit an independent claim in the same application. "Claims in dependent form shall be construed to incorporate by reference all the limitations of the claim incorporated by reference into the dependent claim." 37 CFR 1.75. Therefore, claims 5-9 and 12 include all of the limitations in claim 1 (as well as the limitations in any intervening claims) and claims 25-30, 32, and 41 include all of the limitations in claim 21 (as well as the limitations in any intervening claims).

Special windows are described in Applicant's specification as windows that "include content areas or portions of content areas that are to be specially processed, such as being displayed with higher than normal luminance." Applicant respectfully submits the combination of Hekematpour and Tse does not render Applicant's invention obvious. Applicant's arguments regarding Hekematpour apply to this rejection but, for the sake of brevity, will not be reproduced in this section.

Furthermore, the combined references do not teach or suggest generating and displaying special windows on a display. The combined references do not teach or suggest using a window manager to embed special window information in a video signal and a window decoder to extract the special window information and responsively generate a display control signal. These elements are recited in independent claims 1 and 21.

Applicant respectfully submits Tse does not teach or suggest any of the elements and limitations recited in dependent claims 5-7 and 25-27. Tse discloses a high-speed analog color key detection system. The Examiner references lines 7-20 in column 2, figure 4, and lines 30-40 in column 4 in Tse as support for his rejections. Figure 4, and its corresponding description, describes the situation where the transition between displayed graphics and video regions has rough vertical edges where patches of the color corresponding to the color key are displayed instead of the video image. And lines 30-40 in column 4 describe how the lengths of two signal paths are equalized. Nothing in Tse teaches creating "special windows", where the content area in a window is processed and displayed differently from the other information on the display. Applicant therefore submits Tse does not teach or suggest any of the elements and limitations in Applicant's claims.

The Examiner also argues Hekematpour teaches the elements and limitations recited in Applicant's dependent claims 8-9, 12, 28-29, 32, and 41. The Examiner references lines 25-35 in column 5, figures 2i-2p, figures 6a-6c, and lines 47-62 in column 8 in Hekematpour as support for his rejections. As discussed earlier, lines 25 through 35 however, discuss the type of objects that may be included in a logical page, and how the objects function within the hypermedia environment. Figures 2i-2p simply illustrate how different sets of windows can be configured in a logical page. And figures 6a-6c, and their corresponding descriptions, describe the adaptive process of a logical page. An object has a display order method (DOM) that may be organized by frequency of use. For example, object 3 in the primary window of

figures 6a and 6b is the most frequently used object and accordingly moves to the top position in the primary window (see figure 6b).

None of the referenced passages and figures discloses generating and displaying special windows on a display. Therefore, Applicant respectfully submits Hekematpour does not teach or suggest the elements recited in Applicant's claims 8-9, 12, 28-29, 32, and 41.

In rejecting independent claims 42 and 43, the Examiner states Hekematpour and Tse teach the rationale of claims 42 and 43 in rejected claim 21. Claim 21, however, was rejected under 35 USC § 102 in light of Hekematpour only. Therefore, Applicant notes the arguments regarding Hekematpour above apply to these rejections as well. Furthermore, Applicant submits nothing in Tse teaches or suggests any of the claim elements in Applicant's claims 42 and 43. Therefore, the combination of Hekematpour and Tse does not render Applicant's claims 42 and 43 obvious.

In rejecting dependent claim 30, the Examiner states Hekematpour and Tse teach the rationale of claim 30 in rejected claim 10. Claim 10, however, was rejected under 35 USC § 103 in view of Hekematpour, Tse, and DeStefano. Applicant notes the arguments below regarding Hekematpour, Tse, and DeStefano apply to this rejection as well.

Applicant submits there is no motivation in either the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine or modify Hekematpour and Tse. And the combination of Hekematpour and Tse fails to teach or suggest all the claim limitations in Applicant's claims. Therefore, for at least the reasons discussed above, Applicant respectfully submits the combination of Hekematpour and Tse does not render claims 5-9, 12, 25-30, 32, 41-43, and 46-47 obvious.

Hekematpour, Tse, and DeStefano

The Examiner rejected claim 10 in view of Hekematpour, Tse, and DeStefano. Applicant respectfully submits the combination of Hekematpour, Tse, and DeStefano does not render Applicant's claim 10 obvious.

With respect to claim 10, The Examiner states "DeStefano teaches using number sequences associated with various windows indicating a number of special windows (col. 10, lines 10-20)". Special windows are described in Applicant's specification as windows that "include content areas or portions of content areas that are to be specially processed, such as being displayed with higher than normal luminance" (page 4, lines 7-9). Nothing in DeStefano teaches creating "special windows", where the content area in a window is processed and displayed differently from the other information on the display.

Claim 10 ultimately depends from independent claim 1, and therefore includes all of the limitations in claim 1 as well as all of the limitations in the intervening dependent claims. Based on Applicant's arguments regarding Hekematpour and Tse, the combination of Hekematpour, Tse, and DeStefano does not render claim 10 obvious.

Furthermore, Applicant submits there is no motivation in either the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine or modify Hekematpour, Tse, and DeStefano. And the combination of Hekematpour, Tse, and DeStefano fails to teach or suggest all the claim limitations in Applicant's claims. Therefore, for at least the reasons discussed above, Applicant respectfully submits the combination of Hekematpour, Tse, and DeStefano does not render claim 10 obvious.

Hekematpour, Tse, and Priem

The Examiner rejected claims 11 and 31 in view of Hekematpour, Tse, and Priem. Applicant respectfully submits the combination of Hekematpour, Tse, and Priem does not render Applicant's claim 11 and 31 obvious.

With respect to claims 11 and 31, The Examiner states "Priem teaches a method or sequence of instructions indicating a shape of said target area when said target area is not rectangular (fig. 1; col. 3, lines 19-70)". Special windows are described in Applicant's specification as windows that "include content areas or portions of content areas that are to be specially processed, such as being displayed with higher than normal luminance" (page 4, lines 7-9). Nothing in Priem teaches creating "special windows", where the content area in a window is processed and displayed differently from the other information on the display.

Claim 11 ultimately depends from independent claim 1, and therefore includes all of the limitations in claim 1 as well as all of the limitations in the intervening dependent claims. And claim 31 ultimately depends from independent claim 21, and therefore includes all of the limitations in claim 1 as well as all of the limitations in the intervening dependent claims. Based on Applicant's arguments regarding Hekematpour and Tse, Applicant respectfully submits the combination of Hekematpour, Tse, and Priem does not render claims 11 and 31 obvious.

Furthermore, Applicant submits there is no motivation in either the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine or modify Hekematpour, Tse, and Priem. And the combination of Hekematpour, Tse, and Priem fails to teach or suggest all the claim limitations in Applicant's claims. Therefore, for at least the reasons discussed above, Applicant respectfully submits the combination of Hekematpour, Tse, and Priem does not render claims 11 and 31 obvious.

Hekematpour, Tse, and Kaply

The Examiner rejected claims 49 and 51 in view of Hekematpour, Tse, and Kaply. Applicant respectfully submits the combination of Hekematpour, Tse, and Kaply does not render Applicant's claims 49 and 51 obvious.

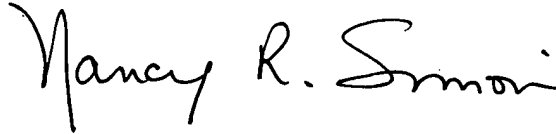
With respect to claims 49 and 51, The Examiner states "Kaply teaches a step of disabling special processing when a special window is covered by another window (col. 7, lines 35-45)". Special windows are described in Applicant's specification as windows that "include content areas or portions of content areas that are to be specially processed, such as being displayed with higher than normal luminance" (page 4, lines 7-9). Nothing in Kaply teaches creating "special windows", where the content area in a window is processed and displayed differently from the other information on the display.

Claim 49 depends from independent claim 48, and therefore includes all of the limitations in claim 48. And claim 51 depends from independent claim 50, and therefore includes all of the limitations in claim 50. Based on Applicant's arguments regarding Hekematpour and Tse, Applicant respectfully submits the combination of Hekematpour, Tse, and Kaply does not render claims 49 and 51 obvious.

Furthermore, Applicant submits there is no motivation in either the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine or modify Hekematpour, Tse, and Kaply. And the combination of Hekematpour, Tse, and Kaply fails to teach or suggest all the claim limitations in Applicant's claims. Therefore, for at least the reasons discussed above, Applicant respectfully submits the combination of Hekematpour, Tse, and Kaply does not render claims 49 and 51 obvious.

In light of the amendments and discussion above, Applicant believes that all claims currently remaining in the application are allowable over the prior art, and respectfully requests allowance of such claims.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Nancy R. Simon". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, stylized "N" and "S".

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